WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 6, 1886.

HORRORS OF THE COMMUNE.

BLOODY RIOTS IN CHICAGO AND MIL-

The Mayor Issues a Proclamation-The-Dead and Wounded-Socialists Reld for Murder-The Red Flag-Fired On by the Millia-" Burn the Mills."

CHICAGO, May 5 .- The condition of affairs to-day has quieted somewhat. The horrible riots last night have caused a rewith the sparchists now condemn them. At the county hospital this morning there were twenty-seven wounded officers and three citizens. Another riot took place about 9 o'clock this morning. At that hour strikers began to gather in front of Samuel Rosenfield's drug store. It became apparent that the owner of the store was obnoxious to the crowd. The men surged toward the building yelling men surged toward the building, yelling "Tear down the place," and "Kill Rosenfeld, be's a police spy." The fury of the mob was directed against the druggist because he has a telephone in the store, and they had an idea that Rosenfeld was giving tips to the police. The thoroughly frightened druggist took his family late the upper part of the house. Some police officer in the vicinity telephoned to the Himman street station. A wagon load of police were soon on the scene, and, taking Rosenfeld and his family to the wagon, conveyed them to the station, leaving a guard in the vicinity.

August Splex, A. B. Parsons, and Samuel Fielding, the three socialists whose utterances incited the riots and murders, were arrested this morning in the Arbeiter Zeitung office.

The man who threw the bomb last night

The man who threw the bomb last night was arrested to-day, and is now locked up at the central station. His name is juins Carpenter. The police claim to have ample proof that he is the man, and Lieut. Lipley says that the public need have no fear of evil from bombs.

Twenty-five printers were arrested in the Arbeiter Zeitung office to-day, and were arraigned before Justice Merchand, charged with murder. Their cases were continued until May 14. Ball was refused. The dynamite found in the Arbeiter Zeitung office this morning was about noon to-day taken to the lake front and exploded. The effect was terrible. A piece about the size of a hen's egg was placed in a coupling link and exploded. The heavy iron was scattered into fine bits.

link and exploded. The heavy from was scattered into fine bits. Mayor Harrison tills afternoon, after con-sulting with his department officers and citizens, published the following proclama-

Whereas great excitement exists among the groupe of this good city growing out of the later troubles, which excitement is intensified by the open defiance of the guardians of the peace by a body of lawless man, who, under the preteries of aiding the laboring men, are really endeavoring to destroy all law; and Whereas last night these men, by the one of wapons never resorted to in civilized lands except in times of war or for revolutionary purposes, caused great bloodshed among citizens and the efficers of the municipality who were simply in the performance of their duties; and

were simply in the performance of their duties; and.

Whereas the city authorities propose to protect life and property at all inazards, and in doing so will be compelled to break up all unlawful or dangerous gatherings; and.

Whereas, even when men propose to meet for lawful purposes, bad mon will attempt to mingle with them, armed with cowardly missises, for the purpose of bringing about bloodshed, thus endangering innocent persons:
Therefore, I. Carter Harrison, mayor of the city of Cidcago, do hereby propulate that gatherings of people in crowds or processions on the streets and public places of the oky are dangerous and cannot be permitted; and orders have been issued to prevential such gatherings and to break up and disperse all crowds. To prevent injury to innocent persons. Turge all law-abiding propie to quietly attend to their misirs and not to meet in crowds. If the police order any gatherings to disperse and they be not obeyed, all persons to disobeying will betreated as law-breakers, and will surely incur the pennity of their disobedience. I further assure the good people of Chicago that I believe the police can protect their ives, property, and this good name of Chicago, and will do so.

Cantal H. Hannison, Mayor.

A committee representing 1,423 of the attribute frees thandlers wated upon Glief.

of Chiese, and will do so.

Califie He Harmson, Mayor.

A committee representing 1,423 of the sirliking freighthandlors waited upon Chief Ebersold about, noon and tendered the services of that number of men as special policemen to protect property. The chief thanked them for the spirit displayed, but aveired that the regular force was sufficient to cope with the trouble. Of the policemen hurt with pieces of the bursting bomb and bullets fired at them, Officers John Delgun and Nicholas Shannon are dead. The following officers are believed to be fatally wounded, but were still alive at 7 p. m.:

Jacob Hansen, Nelson Hansen, John Barrett, George Miller. The following officers who sustained serious injuries and possible fatal injuries are at the county

Barrett, George Miller. The following officers who sustained serious injuries and possible fatal injuries are at the county hospital: Thornas McHenry, Henry Weinke, S. McMahon, B. F. Schnell, John H. King, John Doyle, Henry Smith, John H. King, John Doyle, Henry Smith, Thomas Hennessy, Joseph Worman, James Brady, C. W. Whitney, Bernard Murphy, Timothy Flavin, Lawrence Murphy, Peter Bullerty, Timothy O'Sullivan, P. E. McNulty. Michael Horan, August Kelly, Alexander Jameson, James Stanlon, Patrick Harrford, James Barber, William Burnes.

The citizens wounded and at the county hospital are James Lee, builtet wound in the hip, a looker-on; Thomas No'an, one of the mob, builet wound in right breast; Michael Hahn, not serious, Joseph Hahn, not fatal; Robert Sculen, shot through leg; John Lepland, serious, shot through leg; John Lepland, serious, shot through leg; John Sachen, August Jacob, Joseph Koutchia, Charles Schumacher, and Emil Lutz, not serious.

This does not comprise, it is believed, more than one-third of the anarchists and people injured.

Shortly after 0 o'clock to-night two officers, who had been stationed on Desphaloes.

This does not comprise, it is believed, more than one-third of the ausrehists and people injured.

Shortly after 6 o'clock to-night two officers, who had been stationed on Desplaines alreet viaduct near the Calcago, Milwaukee and St. Paul freight yards, to prevent crowds gathering and idlers from guying the men at work in piace of the striking freight handlers, noticed two particularly anapticious looking individuals slowly cross the viaduet and enter a saloon on Desplaines street. Officer Michael Madden, of the Desplaines street station, who was somewhat closer to the saloon than the other two policemen, was given a signal to keep his eyes on the ugly pair that had attracted attention. At this moment a revolver was thrust from the saloon by one of the men, and a shot was fired into the street in the direction of the officers. Madden at once stepped briskly to the saloon and grappled with the man who had the revolver, while the other two officers hurried to his assistance. In the scuffle the man with the revolver pressed its muzzle to Madden's breast and fired, Madden recled, and steadying himself, almost brought—his own revolver into proximity with his assallauts and pulled the trigger. Madden and his prisoner, locked in each other's arms, rolled to the floor, just as Officers Daly and Hartnett reached the saloon. The companion of Madden's assallant had vanished. Both Madden and his prisoner were taken to the floor, just as Officers Daly and Hartnett reached the saloon. The companion of Madden's assallant had vanished. Both Madden and his prisoner were taken to the floor, just as Officers Daly and Hartnett reached the saloon. The companion of Madden's assallant had vanished. Both Madden and his prisoner were taken to the floor, just as officers floor, companion of the centry hospital. This doctors say the man was somewhat under the histogers of liquor, and the result of his injury cannot yet be told. A paper found in his possession shows that his mine is John Losefichards, of Englewood, a relived station just

mortal.

Officer Reddan, of the central detail whose legs were shattered and whose face was destroyed, kissed the hand of the pricet who was administering the last serrament to him. Another officer, whose body was cut and pierced, begred the attendants to kill him, that he might be put out of his misery.

misery.

A young German, who speaks the Bohemian and Polish ianguages, has been industriously circulating among the people of those races in the southwestern part of the city since the etrike began. He says he has discovered a plot among the Bohemians, who have several secrat socialistic organizations, to set fire to the lumber yards in that part of the city, and that all they are waiting for is a good southeast wind. If such a wind comes the Bohemians say they will fire half a dozen yards at once. Joe Wad-

deck, the young man who was shot at Mc-Cormick's during the riot on Monday, has

Cormick's during the riot on Monday, has died.

The inquest over the remains of Police Officer Diegan, who was murdered by the anarchist mob last night, was concluded at 8:40 this evening. Chris. Spies and Michael Sebwati, two of the prisoners, made statements in their own behalf, which damaged rather than helped them. Schwab admitted that he did not believe in a personal God. Schwab was asked a great many questions, and as they were piled to bim he grow pale and excited and the perspiration stood on his forebead.

The jury were out half an hour before agreeing upon a verdict. They recom-

agreeing upon a verdict. They recom-

sgreeing upon a verdict. They recommended that all the prisoners be held for mirder.

The prisoners were held without ball. The jury slso recommended that Parsons be apprehended and held.

Some sensational evidence was given at the inquest. "I made a search of the Arbeiter Zeitung office." said Officer Martin Marks. "On a abelf in the recess of Mr. Spies's private room, I found a bundle marked Adams Express Company. This bag contained a lot of sawdust, saud, and nitro-glycerine. It looked exactly the same as what we found on Despiaines street, after the bomb exploded has night, only it was not so hard."

A sister of August Spies came to the contral station to-day, and after considerable taking Lient. Kipley elicited from her the confession that a third brother, who was in least night's affair, was lying dangerously ill at his home. It is thought that he will die.

Cuicago, May 5.—The police authorities

last night's affair, was lying dangerously ill at his home. It is thought that he will die.

Chicago, May 5.—The police anthorities are extremely close-mouthed in regard to the report that the man who threw the homb last night is in their hands. From other sources it is learned that the detectives claim to have positive, or at least convincing, information that Michael Schwab is the man who threw the bomb into the midst of the police officers. His metions after his arrest have gone a long way toward confirming this story, and they will begin at once to run down every clew that may settle the cowardly crime on him. When August Spies, his brother, and Michael Schwab were arrested this morning, Schwab was the most frightened man of the trie. He scarcely dared look up, and answered all questions in monosyllables. When he was called to the private room of the detectives to be searched he was so unnerved that he almost awoened. Schwab vehemently denied the charge when he was accused, but it is a fact worthy of notice that his features blanched more than usual, and his nervousness increased until he was unable to maintain a standing position. Licut. Shea is given as authority that Schwab is the man under suspicion for the fearful act. It is understood that he got the facts from a young man who was looking directly at the anarchist.

To-night the fund being raised for the policemen wounded by list night's bombitrowing amounts to \$27,000. Of this about \$12,000 was contributed by members of the board of trade, \$10,750 by the rairoads centering in Chicago, \$1,500 by firms in the hardware trade, and the remainder by private individuals. The wholessle spread over to-morrow. So far noue of them contributed an amount less than \$100. INCENDIANY FIRE.

Chicago, May 6—3 A. M.—Up to 3 a. m.

INCENDIARY PIRE. Chicago, May 6—3 a. m.—Up to 2 a. m. no disturbances have been reported from the lumber districts. An incendiary fire was started in a lumber pile, but only a few boards were destroyed. The snarchists in the southwestern district have been engaged to night in stretching telegraph wires across the roadway in order to trip up pelice patrol wagens.

THE TRAGEDY ATMILWAUKEE Kill the Militia and Burn the Milis!"-"The Militia Fired Low"-Many Rioters Killed and Wounded-The Red

MILWAUKEE, WIS., May 5.—Residents of the scuthern portion of the city who were astir at an early hour this morning noticed the movement of a great number of Poles who had participated in yester day's riots at Bay View, singly and in puirs, making their way to the large Polish Church in that section of the city. By 6 a. m. 400 men were assembled, each bearing a huge club, iron bars, or some other implement of warfare. The men were formed into line, and at the order of forward march, with red flags flying, proceeded in the direction of Bay View, raising the cry as they went, "Kill the militia and burn the milita." Being apminia and turn the mins. Heilig apprised of the mob's coming, Maj. Traemer ordered-the four companies under his command from inside, the rolling mills inclosure, where they had been in camp during the night, and stationed them in the best rossible position to check the stacking mob. As the latter approached they were ordered to stop. No heed was given. Maj. Traemer repeated the order and gave all fair warning that to advance meant certain death. Again the crowd, which was now about 1,500 ignored the caution and pushed toward the bridge. Maj. Traemer had orders to keep any crowd from approaching the mills and to fire upon them as a last resort, if the order could not otherwise be enferred. Accordingly, when no attention had been given to the second warning, he gave the order to fire. As nearly as could be learned the four companies emptied their gans with a steady aim. The men, seeing several of their number fall wounded and dead, threw themselves flat on the ground and sought the shelter of the railroad embankment.

The lovel of South Bay street and Lincoln avenue, being higher than the marsh, was also sought by the fraulic men, who immbled headlong into the water. There was every evidence on surrounding objects to show that the millitia had fired low, and "with intent to kill," as one of them expressed it. The result of the first volley having such a saintary effect, the millitia companies again stacked their arras, and portlors of the routed men returned to the seen of the tragedy. A squad of police also put in an appearance, and began to assist the wounded. Several of the latter were taken to neighboring salone and dosed with whicky, after which they were convexed to their homes.

The rioters, in greater part, retreated to the section of the city where they resided in the fourteenth ward, and, although numerous threats were made to organize among themselves and renew the stack on the militia, they were not carried out. The excitement throughout the fourteenth ward randed to the processing to the police and t

NEW YORK STRIKE ENDED. NEW YORK STRIEE ENDED.

New York, May 5.—Messrs, O'Donnell, Hughes, and Downing, of the strikers' executive board, and the Third Avenue Railroad Company have signed an agreement coding the strike. Provision is made for the speedy restoration to work of 570 died, 2300 men who went out.

UNITED STATES TROOPS FOR CINCINNATI.

Columnus, Onto, May 5.—Two hundred United States troops under order from the War Department left the Columbus bar-neks to-night for Cincinnati, to guard the government buildings and property in anti-cipation of a riot caused by the strikers.

THE "LOCKOUT" LINGERS.

A QUIET DAY AMONG THE WORK-MEN.

Success-What They Say-The Importation of "Seabs" and "Rats"-The Meetings Last Night-No Com-

The scene about the headquarters of the locked out" workmen yesterday was a quiet one, only a few persons being present during the day. The chief topics discussed were the outlook and the concessions made by bosses. Mr. Nicholas Plass seemed to be less busy than on former days. "How do things look now?" was asked

"Very favorable," "Any concessions ?"

The conversation at this juncture was broken up by several men coming to the deak to impart information. The tone of the men was that of confidence. One of them said that the master builders were wavering. As soon as one makes a break, then all will come in. They only want a leader. "Notwithstanding their bold front," said the man, "they are cognizant of the fact that an early yield on their part is a neces-

that an early yield on their part is a necessity." This view of the situation prevailed very strongly among the workingmen.

During the afternoon President Reed, of the Carpenters' Union, called at headquarters, and gave encouraging replies to inquiries, expressing himself very well satisfied with the way matters were going. He did not think that the number of carpenters out would reach 300. Of this number many would be at work but for the delaying setting in getting in the related to work on.

many would be at work but for the delayin getting materials to work on.

At an early hour last night headquarters
was closed in order to allow the plumbers
to hold their meeting. About 7:30 o'clock
quite a number of workingmen gathered
on the sidewalks about the building, and
the day's doings became the subject of discuesion.

the day's doings became the subject of discussion.

"We mean to show the American people
that here in Washington workingmen can
carry on a strike in an orderly way," remarked a man who had been listening to a
conversation about the Chicago strike.
Chairman Denham was seen, and in conversations with a reporter stated that several boss carpenters had ordered their men
to work. Cooksey & Co., plastecers, had
yielded. Several boss painters and tinners
had also consented to the eight-bour rule.
So far he was well pleased with the way
the movement had progressed. There
would be forty carpenters put to work today.

"Mow shout Mr. Particlo's trouble Mr.

the movement had progressed. There would be forty carpenters put to work to-day.

"How about Mr. Partello's trouble, Mr. Denham?" "He has agreed to put his men at work on the eight-hour system. Everything will be settled satisfactorily to-morrow." Among the boases adopting the eight-hour rule yesterday were W. T. Crawford, Job Augus, Kimbell & Landvoight, J. B. Miller, C. C. Miller, Mat Magruder, Mr. Cox. Robert R. Taylor, Bernard Trott, Humphries, Jones & Co., Charles Volland, W. F. Ferguson, A. Eberly, P. G. Biley, John Shugrue, W. O. Berry, and a few others, whose names could not be obtained.

The workmen stated last night that Mr. D. J. McCarthy's statement that any eight-hour men could not be discharged by a boss without causing other workmen to throw-down their tools and quit was not so. All that the workingmen wanted was for the bosses to employ their own men at eight hours a day. Any builder, they claimed, had a right to discharge unsuitable or incompetent men.

LAST MIGHT'S MERTINGS.

The only meetings held last night were those of the Mixed Assembly, Knights of Labor: the Granite Cutters' Union, the Journeymen Plumbers' Association, and the Paperhangers' Union. The meetings were secret, and nothing could be learned except that the Granite and Mixed Assembly men discussed the lockout and listened to reports from various committees in respect to the attitude of the various bosses. Some of the members stated that nothing of importance had transpired; that the business transacted was such as came usually before the assemblies.

A dozen members of the Master Plumbers' Association were assembled in room 92 Corcoran building, last evening, when a reporter for the Republican made his sppearance.

Pearance.

"We remain solid to a man," said one of the number. "In eight days you will see that we have more journeymen plumbers at our command than are now in this city, liere," said he, flourishing a bundle of letters, "are ten applications for employment, and yesterday the number was eleven. They keep coming in. You must remember that our association is a national one, and we have friends in other cities to look out for us. We will either have men to go to work in a few days or the Knights of Labor will have to pay their board bilts or transportation home, and I think that will bankrupt their treasuny, as some of those coming to us live a long way off. Among our applicate is a Seotchman from Glasgow and an Englishman. What is attracting an endless amount of labor here is the fact that \$3.50 a day is far above the price paid in many other cities."

The one thing in the action of the plumbers that irritates the employers more than anything else is the drawing of their apprentices into the general lookout.

"I was talking to a lawyer to-day," said a member, referring to this, "and he said if action were taken against the men damages could be recovered on the ground of their having interfered with our business. The journeymen say that the hoys joined them of their own accord, but we know a great number of instances where this is not the case, and where the boya were coerced into leaving us. They were threatened that

number of instances where this is not the case, and where the boys were coerced into leaving us. They were threatened that they would only be able to enter the union in the future under a heavy pensity, one said by the payment of \$150, if they did not leave with them. Then the plumbers have carried their points so frequently in the past the boys thought they were the stronger.

past the boys thought they were the stronger."

The Carpenters' Union held a meeting last night at their hall, corner of Seventa and L streets, which did not adjourn until after il o'clock. The secretary said to a reporter that they had initiated afteen new members yesterday, and that they had all gone to work. He also said that the statement made on Tuesday by Mr. Hannau, that the union compelled the bosses to keep incompetent workmen, was not true, as all they required was that the man should be a union man and should work eight hours a day. If these conditions were compiled with, and the man was found to be incompetent, then the boss was at perfect liberty to discharge him.

to discharge him.

Edward Humphries, president of the Carpenters' Union, denied that they have made or contemplate making a compromise with the Master Builders' Association rewith the Master Builders' Assessation re-garding the eight-hour sufe. He says that if any person has intimated that they would consider a compromise it has been without the consent of the union. No compromise will be made: they will fight it out on the clabt hour rule. eight-hour rule.

NEWS FROM VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, May 5.—The general conference of the Southern Methodist met here to-day. Bishop McTyerie presided. Thirtyfour conferences are represented and 200 delegates are in attendance. The session will last three weeks. The bishop's address is very long, and condemns dancing, thea-ter-going, and dealing in futures.

The condition of the church is prosper-cus. The address strongly favors prolibi-tion. Three bishops are to be elected by

the body.

The executive committee of the local optionists issued an address to their friends tionists issued an address to their friends to day declaring their purpose to keep up the war on the saloons henceforth.

The case of Cluverius is to be decided by the court of appeals to-morrow as to whether a new trial will be granted or the prisoner shall be hung. There is deep in-terest in the case. LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

Chamberlain Defeated in His Own Stronghold-Irish Home Rule Denounced.

LONDON, May 5.—The conference of the national liberal federation held in London to-day was largely attended, there being present 600 delegates, representing all the liberal associations in England. The caucus wire-pullers, all followers of Mr. Chamberlafts, proposed resolutions requesting Mr. Gladstone to accept amendments to his home rule full, retaining the Irish members in the British parliament, insuring the authority of the imperial parliament, and perpetuating the principles that taxation and representation go together. Counter resolutions expressing the fullest confidence in Mr. Gladstone and unqualified appreval of his Irish policy were proposed by the adherents of the premier and carried and the wildest enthusiasm by a vote of 575 to 25. The amouncement of the vote created a profound sensation, and Mr. Chamberlain's defeat within his own stronghold and by so overwhelming a majority is acrushing how to his hopes of dictaling terms to Mr. Gladstone.

overwhelming a majority is acrushing blow to his hopes of dictaling terms to Mr. Gladstone.

The Duke of Norfolk presided at the conservative mass meeting assembled this evening in St. James's Hall to profest sgainst the home rule policy of Mr. Gladstone. The stiendsnee was large. In his address the Duke declared that the result of the adoption of the policy would be revolution. He admitted that Ireland had in the past been misgoverned by England, but contended that to-day the position of the Irish pensant was the best enjoyed by his class anywhere in the world.

Viscount Cranbrook branded the premier's statement that his measure did not mean repeal of the union an act of imposture, and added that Mr. Gladstone, who once described Mr. Parnell as marching through rapine to dismemberment, was now himself engaged in doing his utmost to urge the country to dismember the empire. Baron Branwell, once a prominent member of the liberal party, was introduced to the audience, and he was received with much applause. He said Mr. Gladstone taunted him, and men like him, with being seceders from the liberal party, but the speaker was an older liberal than the premier, and would tell him that the launt was not well based, and that Gladstone himself was the real seceder from liferalism, because he had adopted the home rule idea, not for the reason that it comperted with his party principles, but simply because he found its adoption necessary as an expedient to secure the Irish vote in parliament to support the government.

ment.
Sir Michael Hicks-Beach and Viscount
Cranbrock were appointed by the meeting
as a special committee to present to parHament a petition against granting home
rule to Ireland. Their appointment was
received by the audience with loud applause.

received by the audience with loud applanc.

The meeting unanimously adopted resolutions denouncing in strong terms the policy of Irish home rule as fatal to the integrity of the empire, and calling upon all loyal subjects of the queen to co-operate for the defeat of the measure.

Mr. Walter Hume Long, conservative member of parliament for the Devises division of Wiltshire, in an address to-day to the Trowbridge yeomany, of which he is captain, asid he hoped that the loyalista of Ireland would never need to ask Englishmen to go to their assistance, but, if they ever did, they would find the Englismen ready to go.

PAN-ELECTRIC SCANDAL.

Gleaning Information from News-

paper Men.

George Jones, a part owner and one of
the editors of the New York Times, was a
witness before the Pan-Electric telephone witness before the Pan-Electric telephone investigating committee yesterday. The Times, he said, had taken part in the discussion of Pan-Electric telephone matters, There had been but one or two efforts by outside parties to control the course of the Times. Witness received a letter from John M. Forbes, an old personal friend in Ecston, asking witness to write a letter to the President and request him to stop the suit being brought against the Bell Company. Mr. Forbes stated that his son was a large stockholder in the Bell Company. Witness pold no attention to it and destroyed the letter. At another time a Mr. Dickinson, patentattorney, New York, and representing the Bell Company, called at the Times office and spoke to the editors of the Times about articles appearing in the paper, and made propositions to control them. Witness did not see Dickinson, but paper, and made propositions to control them. Witness did not see Dickinson, but was told about the case by Charles A. Miller, one of the editors. "Shortly after the visit of Mr. Dickinson to the Times office," said the witness, "several newspapers published long articles favorable to the Bell Company, but each article dressed in different language, although containing the same information, and the simultaneous publication of the matter gave rise to suspicion that there was a controlling influence behind it all." Being asked if he believed any of the New York papers were controlled by the Bell Company, witness replied: "I know nothing of my own knowledge. The simultaneous publications aroused my suspicions."

Chairman Boyle wanted to know what papers published the uniform articles simultaneously and aroused the suspicions of the witness.

The witness did not want to answer, but being pressed, answered "The Sun, Teibune, World, and Etening Past."

After the simultaneous publication of these articles it was suggested by the press that there must be interest in behalf of the Bell Company, and the publications ceased.

Møl. S. N. Clarke, one of the Washington correspondents of the New York Tribune, explained to the committee his sources of the matten for various dispatches bearing

correspondents of the New York Tribune, explained to the committee his sources of the mainton for various dispatches bearing on the Pan-Electric enterprise and the government suit which have appeared from time to time in the columns of the Tribune. Maj. Clarke testified that the Tribune had not paid for any information relating to Pan-Electric affairs, excepting porhaps for SiO of SiO to E. N. Hill. He had never been requested by any of the Bell Company people to publish anything on their side of the question. All that had appeared in the Tribune had been entirely voluntary. He thought he had gotten hold of a good thing in the way of news, and determined to work it for all it was worth.

THE BROADWAY STEAL. New and Stronger Proofs of Venality.

Corruption, and the Bribery of Alderman-The Robbery of the City. Albany, N. Y., May 5 .- The senate extended until Tuesday, at the request of the district attorney of New York, the time of the railroad committee for the Broadway surface railroad investigation. The committee, in its report to the sen-ste of the investigation thus far made, says:

ste of the investigation thus far made, says:
Weston and willful disregard of law by the
officers of the Broadway Surface Railroad
company and chameless violations of the
trusts which they have attempted to adminbler under the sanction and authority of the
commonwealth, as well as their guilty practices in dealing with the board of adermen
and other officers of the law, have in the
opinion of your committee been fully ostablished, while new and stronger proofsof vensiity, corruption, and the bribery of abermen
have but served to deepen the originality of
their official misconduct, and stamp the whole
transaction as one which is a shancless andacity, and the magnitude of its crime has no
proceden in the sanuals of our state. There
are no redesuning features, no miligating circumstances connected with these transactions.
The robbery of the city by the bribery of its
officials consummated a wrong which could
only be groned for the punishment of the
guilty parties, and by restoring the pundored
property again to its rightful owners.

Flight of Ohio Democrats. COLUMNS, May 5.—The battle between the Republican and Issuerate parties in the sen-ate for the four disputed Hamilton county seats * A BATTERY GAME.

In Which the Bostons Defeat the Nationals-Games Elsewhere and Other Sporting News.

The Bostons, through the stupidity of the Nationals, won their second championship game yesterday at Capitol Park, but they are not entitled to any credit for their victory, as the home nine, by gross mismanage

are not entitled to any credit for their victory, as the home nine, by gross mismanage ment, threw away the contest.

In the cighth inning the game was a tie, both sides baving scored eleven runs, and at this time Morrill, the captain of the Bostons, wanted the exhibition to stop, and was willing to call it a draw game. Baker insisted that it was proper to go on with the contest, but what motive impelled him to do so the average spectator is at a loss to comprehend, especially as the Bostons had the last turn at the bat, and it was in their power to have delayed the game into darkness and thus enforce a draw. The umpire decided that the two nines should olay the full nine innings, and the Bostons won by scoring the necessary run in their haif.

The contest was interesting all through, and the home club played a placky upbill game. Boston's nine batted Barr hard and offen, but had Gladmon and Enowies played their positions as they should the Nationals would have won the game, as they punished Buffinton's delivery for six carned runs, while the visitors only made four off of Barr. The umpiring of Evans was against the Nationals, and a decision that he gave in the fourth inning, when Knowles tried to make a double play on Sutton's hit to right center, was characterized by many spectators as outrageous. This one mistake on Evans's part cambled the bean exters to make five tailies which they were not entitled to, as the side should have been returned before any scores were made. Baker, Crane, Barr, Buffinton, and Nash wielded the willow with great effectiveness for their respective sides, and, indeed, the majority of the players on both nines batted terrifically, and the fielders were kept busy, as is proven by the following score:

SATIONALS

Carnella Land **ATIONALS

**C



The Nationals left last night for New York and will play the club of that city to-day.

At St. Louis Cames ELSEWHERE.

lug, and the track was good, large, First race-One-half mile. Plaything won by two lengths, Belle Brocks second, Zera third. Time 51s. Second race-One and one-sixteenth miles Second race-One and one-sixteenth miles fine 5fs.

Second race—One and one-sixteenth miles.

Second roce—One and one-sixteenth miles.

Modesty won easily by one length, Punks second, Topys a bad hird. Time 1.31%.

Third race—The Tunnessee Derby, one and one-balf miles. Jim Gray won very easily by three lengths, J. H. Fenton second, Panama third, five lengths off. Time, 2.44.

Fourth race—Three fourth mile heats. First Feurth race—Three fourth mile heats. First Feurth race—Three fourth mile heats. Rock fifth.

prov third, Merdaunt fourth, and Rock fifth.
The 1195/.
Pifth race—Seiling, purse, seven-eighths of a
site. Miss Daiy was nover headed, winning
saily by three lengths, Queen Esther second,
our lengths in front of Prima Donna third.
Ince, 1:28. The winner was entered to be sold
or \$400. Sha was bought at an advance of \$15
y C. H. Pettingill.
Pillanghilla, May 5.—The weather was
hreatening this afternoon and only about 397
ersons were in attendance at the second day's
accs at the Gautlemen's Driving Park. The
30 pacing class (unfinished yesterday) was
on on Sallie C., time, 2:394, 2:334, 2:334,
313/. The 2:39 class trotting, won by Julia,
ince, 2:234, 2:2384, 2:334/. The 2:22 class race
as wordy Belle Hamiln; time, 2:203, 2:344,
2:344.

Losbon, May &.—The race for the Choster Cup at the Chester meeting to-day was won by the Puthe of Beautort's 5-year-old gray horse Pestern Emperor.

TO-DAY'S RACING.

Entries and Pool Selling on the Five Events-Some "Tips" for Investors. The spring meeting of the National Jockey Club will begin to-day at Ivy City under the most promising circumstances. A great card is on, and there will be some fire racing. As this is the opening of the castern racing season considerable interest will attend the trial of the horses to see that none of them have lost their flectness. that none of them have lost their nectness. The rating begins to day at 3 o'clock, and trains loave the Baltimore and Ohio depot at 12:19, 1:45, 2:05, 3:25, 2:50, and 3:30. Trains will be in waiting at the track when the races are over. It kets will be on sale at the grounds. The entries and pool selling follow:

the races are over. Ti kets will be on sale at the gramps. The entries and pool selling follow:

First race, three quarters of a mile, purse of 500, of which \$100 to second, for all ages—Strathspay, 120 bounds: His Grace, 110, Lord. Over. 102. Abshora. 198. Little Minnie, 90; Favor, 118; Bundala, 90; Swift. 110, and Lady Lovel, 110.

Second race, one mile, purse \$550, of which \$100 to second, for all ages—Wandering, 90 bounds: Dry Monopol, 60; Whigzig, 103; Frank Ward, 97; Duke of Westmoreland. 110; Luin, 92; and Romite S. 88.

Third race, Nashonal Hotel Handlean, for all ages. \$500 each, half forfait or \$10 if declared, 7,000 added, of which \$250 to second and \$100 to third, one and one-eighth miles—Bersan, 110 pounds; Col. Sprague, 110; Drake Carter, 114; Switt, 116; Parawell, 110; Horch, 110; Elmendorf, 110; Hossie, 100; Toney Foster, 102; Engma, 101; Charley Russell, 100; Tonnalu, 107; Ratho, 97; Tolu, 10; Mentmore, 95; Lady Loud, 98; Maggie J. 10; Enlan, 60.

Fourth race, aveceptakes of \$10 cach for three-year-olds and upwards, cub to and \$500, of which \$150 to second, one infle—Frankie B. 108 pounds; Holly to second, one infle—Frankie B. 108 pounds; Medica, 149; Hossing, 129; Marshall, 140; and Fireman, 140.

Cridge & Co. sold auction poots on the above race last night at the Sational Hotef as follows: First tace—Favor, 500; Switt, 500; Strathspey, \$15, and the End \$20, Second race—Wittgig, \$20; Wandering, \$30; Luin, \$15; Driv Endma, \$10; Luin, \$15; Driv Luin, \$10; Lui

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

INTERESTING PROCEEDINGS IN BOTH HOUSES.

gentlemen from Iowa in sackcloth and calces, if necessary, in order to make atonement for the failure of this House and my party and administration to fulfill the pledges they made to the people when they saked for their votes and received the vardet which placed them in power. Yes, yes, we shall be traitors to every obligation which we assumed, to every duty which we are sent here to fulfill, unless we wake up to the sentiment of the people on Representative Hewitt Arraigns His tion which we assumed, to every duty which we are sent here to fulfill, unless we wake up to the sentiment of the people on this great question, and instead of imposing taxes and making now appropriations, reduce the taxes and lighten the load on the energies of the people.

Mr. Bragg, of Wisconsin, regretted that on any bill reported from the military committee gentlemen should take an opportunity to make political speeches. He did not propose to discuss the labor question or the tax question or the tariff question or the currency question, but he proposed to speak of protecting the honor of the nation by maintaining that it should keep its plighted word, irrespective of his friends from the south or from the north. This was a bill to execute a covenant made by the government to its people for aiding in its defense. It was a covennut made with the men who had gone to protect property, the property which was represented by the gentleman from New York (Mr. Hewitt, Their blood, his property. This was not a question of taxation. It was a question of good faith.

The debate was carried on by Messrs, Brockinridge, of Arkansas; Laird, and Reugan.

Mr. Skinner, of North Carolina, said that Party and the Administration, and Calls a Halt Upon So-Called Extravsgant (?) Legislation.

Morning business baying been disposed merce bill.

Mr. Camden, being an absolute long and short haul clause applied to each railroad ecparately.

Mr. Spooner opposed the amendment be-

cause it would strike at the interests of the producers of the west and because it was vicious in principle. We had now in the United States, he said, 120,000 miles of railroad—a little more than one-fourth of the entire railway mileago of the world. The magnitude of the question involved could therefore be readily seen. Much had been said about railway consolidation in the past. Mr. Spooner did not regard such consolidation as an evil, except as in the case of competing lines. The consolidation of lines forming continuous routes had been for the benefit of the people. It had made possible the marvelous growth of the west. But as the railroad system had grown strong, it had grown tyramical, and it had become necessary for twenty-six state legislatures, in defense of the people, to lay on it the heavy hand of law, not to hurt the railroads, but to give them to understand that they were, in an essential semse, a public instrumentality and must consult the public interest.

The people of the United States now demanded of Congress a law regulating the interstate commerce of the country. The bill before the Senate had been prepared with that view. The bill provided against favoritism, special rates, and drawbacks. It would stop rate wars among railroads, because drawbacks and favoritism had been the fruitful source of rate wars. It would also make it impossible for railroad men to take revenge on one another, as they had sometimes done by wars of rates.

Mr. Palmer spoke against the Camden amendment. He was opposed to it because it was unfair to the railroads and unfair to the people. It would discriminate against certain railroads in favor of foreign bottoms. Nobody would suspect Mr. Palmer of partiality for railroad, but he thought we ought not to cripple them. We should railler make them selves. Some of the discriminations that had been complained of were discriminations in the made by the railroads, but by the Almighty.

Mr. Riddleberger supported the Camden amendment. He said without it the bill cause it would strike at the interests of the producers of the west and because it was

Reagan.
Mr. Skinner, of North Carolina, said that the gratieman from New York (Mr. Hewitz), in altempting to account for the votes of southern members, had made use of words to the effect that they were compelled

government, Mr. Bland, of Missouri, thought that Mr.

EVENING SESSION.

EVENING SESSION.

The first bill called up by the military committyle at the evening session was that to increase the efficiency of the line of the simp, but considerable opposition was expressed to it, and, as no quorum was irrerent, its consideration was postponed, and it was made a special order for the first day which has not yet been set apart for the consideration of other measures.

The House then resumed, in committee of the whole, the consideration of the bill for the relief of certain officers of the volunteerarmy. Much antigonism to this measure

the relief of certain officers of the volunteer army. Much antagonism to this measure was shown by members on the Democratic side, and Mr. Rogers, of Arkansas, moved to strike out the provisos granting bounty to the soldiers who were discharged to receive promotion prior to their re-enlistment as veterans, and to all volunteer soldiers who were discharged on account of discasse contracted in the line of duty. Though the Democrats were in a majority, there were enough of them opposed to

ity, there were enough of them opposed to the motion to secure its defeat, so its sup-porters refrained from voting and left the

committee without a quorum. This fact was reported to the House. A motion to adjourn was made and defeated—yeas 44, nays 110, and a call of the House was or-dered.

An Old Claim Recalled.

Hidden away in the document rooms of the Senate and House are several measures which the death of Louis Fitzgerald Tasistro, the venerable translator, recall. Had one of these measures passed the declining years of the tulented scholar and faithful servant would have been made more easy. In his work as a translator of the State Department Mr. Tasistro had direct communication with the Senate in all matters relating to foreign treaties, and for a number of years he translated the confents of many important documents of state for presentation to the Senate. In 1856 he asked for compensation "for services rendered in the examination of the materials and preparation of a volume of the American archivel," a great work, which had added materially to the facilities of the State Department. The committees on claims of the two houses made adverse reports on the bills referred to them. Mr. Tasistro's funeral will occur to day.

Congress of Americas at Washington.

mighty.

Mr. Riddleberger supported the Camden smendment. He said without it the bill would be one which every railroad president in the United States would advocate. The bill without this amendment would build up haif a dozen citles and ignore the people of all the rest of the Union. It would especially be injurious to Vifginia.

Mr. Call also argued in favor of the smendment.

mendment. The Camden amendment was agreed to—

The Camden amendment was agreed to—
yeas 29, nays 24.

The technical form of the amendment
thus agreed to is to strike out from the
short haul clause of the committee's bill
the words "from the same original point of
departure."

The only Republicans voting in the
sfirmative were Messrs. Conger. Mahone,
Morrill, Riddleberger, and Sherman.

The only Democrats voting in the negative were Messrs. Brown and McPherson.

After transacting miscellaneous business,
on motion of Mr. Cameron, an executive
session was held. At 5:30 the doors were
reopened and the Senate adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

The day having been set aside for the consideration of business reported from the committee on military affairs, the first bill called up was one for the relief of certain officers of the volunteer army. [It provides that all soldiers of the late war who completed as volunteers and affected that the complete of the late war who completed as volunteers and affected that the complete of the late war who completed as volunteers. vides that all soldiers of the late war who re-callsted as veteran volunteers and afterward were discharged to receive promotion and receive commissions as officers in the army, shall be paid all installments of veteran bounty which were withheld from them on account of their being so commissioned and mustered, the same as they would have been entitled to receive had

would have been entitled to receive had they completed their term of enlistment without promotion and received an honorable discharge.j

After an argument in support of the bill by Mr. Laird, of Nebraska, Mr. Howitt, of New York, took the floor in opposition to the measure. the measure.

It was time, he said, to call a halt upon

It was time, he said, to call a halt upon these bills giving an unknown sum—an untold sum—from the treasury of the United States, which could only be brought out by the coined sweat of the laboring men of the country. The government had not any money to give away. Thousands of men are to-day in the presence of starvation. The avenues for work were being closed up, mostly the result of over-taxation. Mr. Hewitt said his friends from the south were placed in an embarrassing situation when placed in an embarrassing situation when this class of bills was presented; they could this class of bills was presented; they could not discuss them without having the imputation of disloyalty thrown upon them. No man could reproach him with a want of loyalty, or his people with a disposition not to make sacrifices for those who suffered for the cause of their country. But the burden had become intolerable, and it was time somebody should speak out. He cared not what the consequences might be to him personally. He wished to warn gentiemen that they must stop depleting the treasury. They must stop giving its contents, on one pretext or another, to those who were not They must stop giving its contents, on one pretext or another, to those who were not laboring for an honest living. If they were laboring they would not want the money which Congress was so ready to pour into their laps. He had seen gentlemen from the south come up and vote for these bills, for every measure of justice to Union soldiers, but what was worse he had seen them forced to give their assent to other measures which would not have received approbation in the better days of the republic, when the constitution was better understood and respected than now. He had seen them come up and vote for these measures on the ground that it was the only way they could get back for the south any portion of the get back for the south any portion of the money which they were so recklessly taxed. He did not blame those gentlemen for vot-ing for river and harbor bills and sduca-

ing for river and harbor bills and educa-tional bills and other bills which he felt constrained to oppose, for in their dissolu-tion, in their loss of everything except honor, they were taxed to pay out this money, which was distributed among the Union soldiers. They had come up manfully to their obligations, but it was not honest or honorable to press upon them these meas-ures, to which they were not able to express dissent.

The Senate in executive session yesterday scheared its calendar of nominations. The only charactits calendar of nominations. The only confirmation made public is that of Z. M. Zu-lick to be governor of Arisona. The nomina-tion of R. S. Dement to be surveyor general of Utab, adversely reported from the public lands committee, was recommitted. The re-jection of Charles B. Pollard to be associate justice of the supreme court of Montana is efficially announced. dissent.
"What is there dishonest, or dishonorable in this measure?" queried Mr. Warner, of Missouri.

"The limit of endurance on the part of the taxpayers has been reached," replied Mr. Hewitt, "and it is breaking out in riot and death and dynamite, and it will not stop until the pressure and load of taxation is removed.

Unless we stop now and refuse to vote for the bills that come here and grab in the dark from the treasury of the United States the honest proceeds of labor, it will be impossible to maintain order in the country. The question to day is social order. At all cost and at all inszards it must be maintained. It is better to have tyranny than anarchy; and it is measures like this that are foreing this issue upon the people. This House should address itself to measures of relief—to the reduction of taxation.

"If the reduction of taxation is the prime necessity of the hour, why does not your mojority reduce it?" asked Mr. Hepburn, of lows.

"That is exactly the burden of my remarks," replied Mr. Hewitt. The Democrats of this House have a majority. There is a hill pending which will reduce taxes about \$25,000,000. I know that efforts have been made to prevent the consideration and passage of that bill; and I will go with the The l'mit of endurance on the part of

Aid for the Chicago Police. The National Red Cross Association of this city has telegraphed a nicessize of sympathy and profers of aid to the wounded policemen at Chicage, and to the families of the officers who lest their lives in Tuesday's encounter with the anarchists.

The Senate committee on postolices and ostroads resterday directed that a favorable sport be made in the case of Mrs. Thompson o be postmistress at Lontaville. Senator Stanford's Horses Sold. New York, May 5.—The two days' cale of cretting stock belonging to Leland Stanford letted 284,300.

The Weather. For Washington and vicinity—Light rain, tith no decided change in temperature. Thermometric readings—3 a. m., 61.0°, 7 c.

ADEPTS IN SIGN LANGUAGE

SEVEN YOUNG MEN WHO GRADUATED IN THE ART.

The Annual Commencement at Kendall Green-The Addresses of the Stlent Scholars-Presenting of Degrees-An Interesting Scene-Prominent People Who Were There.

Verdaut slopes, low shrubs, a few tall pines, and the Gothic features of the chapet were the characteristic points that greete 1 the visitor to Kendall Green yesterday afternoon. The occasion was the twentysecond anniversary presentation day at the National Deaf Mute College. The interior of the chapel presented a gala appearance; the busts and pictures about the walls were

of the chapel presented a gala appearance; the busts and pictures about the walls were festooned with smilax, and bashs of blooming plants adorned the platform. High up on the wall were traced in gilt letters the motio of the class, "Qui non proficit, deficit." The auditorium seats were occupied long before 3 o'clock, the bour set for the exercises to begin, by the friends of the graduates and some invited guests. Visitors were shown to seats by the reception committee, most of whom were courteens mutes. The seven young men composing the class presented for degrees took froot seats in the audience. Shortly after the clock in the tower struck 3 the faculty of the college escorted the officers of the corporation, directors, and distinguished visitors to scate upon the platform.

The exercises are commenced with a prayer by Rev. W. H. Milburn, the blind chapiain of the House of riepresentatives, which was interpreted into the sign language by Rev. Dr. Thomas Gallaudet, of New York.

The president, Dr. E. M. Gallaudet, them introduced Mr. Albert Berg, of Indiana, whose dissertation was upon the lively topic of "Labor and Capital." Mr. Berg delivered his matter in the picturesque and poetic sign language, one of the professors accempanying him by reading the manuscript, and in this way every person presont enjoyed the address. In the paper Mr. Berg made a striking illustration of the subject by saying that labor and capital were like the two wings of a bird, one wing could not be disabled without injuring the action and usefulness of the other. The marvel between the two reminded him of the fable of the hen that laid the golden egg and the greedy owner who slew her in order to get all the wealth at once. Monopoly is as much a crime as the boycott, and co-operation the best solution of the trouble.

Mr. James Henry Cloud, of Illinois, made "The Representative American words to the effect that they were compelled to vote against their better judgment, and that when they voted for river and harbor bills, they did so for the purpose of cetting even with the north. He (Mr. Skinner) rose to deny that statement and to say that there was one man at least, who had fought on the southern side throughout the war, who had not east one single vote in this House, except as his better judgment dictated. He had voted on propositions for the benefit of the northern soldiery according to the dictates of his judgment, and not because he came from one section of the country or another. He had voted for river and harbor bills and would do so again, not because he wanted had voted for river and harbor bills and would do so again, not because he wanted to get even with the north, but because he believed that most of the provisions in these bills were right, and ought to be passed. There was be man here who would go further to do justice to the Union soldier or to fulfill a contract of the government; no man was more of a free trader than he himself; no man was more in favor of reducing taxation; but, notwithstanding that, he would never vote to reduce taxation, if it was necessary to keep that taxation up in order to carry out the just contracts of the government.

order to get all the wealth at once. Monopoly is as much a crime as the boycott, and co-operation the best solution of the trouble.

Mr. James Henry Cloud, of Illinois, made "The Representative American Poet" the subject of his oration, and he declared him to be William Cullen Bryant. Mr. Charles Orvis Danter, of Indians, gestured upon the "Civilization of the Middle Ages" most effectively, and was applauded at the close. After a brief intermission Mr. Albert Francis Adams, of Iowa, proved himself acquainted with his subject in the animated discussion of "A Well-Balanced Man." He dwelt particularly upon the moral training requisite in this day, and facetiously remarked that "the cashier who allows his mind to rest upon the pleasure of possessing \$50,000 not his own, is on the high road to state prison or to Canads. Mr. John Henry Dundon, of New York, delivered a glowing enlogy upon "Thomas Gray," and Mr. Olof Hanson, of Minnesota, motioned learnedly and scientifically about "The Known and the Unknown." Mr. Thomas Lynch, the seventh member of the class, made no contribution to the literary exercises.

The president then presented the class as candidates for degrees with a few happy remarks. Hon. John A. Jameson, of Chicago, read a paper upon "Success," and the Rev. James A. Dooman, president of Georgetown University, closed the exercises with prayer. Every speech and prayer was given in both languages, the sign and the French. Some of the gentlemene upon the platform were Chief Justice Waite, Mr. W. W. Corcora, Rev. Dr. W. A. Bartlett, President Welling, of Columbian University; President Fatton, of Howard University; Commissioner Webb, Judge Niblack, of Indianspolis; Senator Dawes and Senator Walthall. Mrs. Dawes, Miss Dawns, Miss Walto, Mrs. Springer, Miss Armstrong, Mrs. Stickvey, Mrs. R. T. Davis, Mrs. Jennings, Mrs. Ven Schalek, and Mrs. Walthall were some of the ladies in the audience. The college gymnatium and the school rooms of the Mr. Bland, of Missouri, thought that Mr. Hewitt's warning against extravagant appropriations was timely, but that it did not go far enough. If this species of legislation was not desired, it would be good policy for the House not only to advocate a reduction of taxes, but also the payment of the surplus upon the public debt.
On motion of Mr. Holman, of Indiana, an amendment was adopted extending the provisions of the act to the widows of such re-culisted volunteer soldiers as may be deceased.

Mr. Boutelle, of Maine, offered an amendment extending the provisions of the bill ment extending the provisions of the bill to collisted men in the navy and the marine At first many of the Democrats refrained from voting, and left the committee with-out a quorum, but after s rollcall a quorum appeared, and the amendment was adopted appeared, and the amendment was adopted —187 to 72.

Pending further action the committee rose, and at 5 o'clock the House took a recess until 7:30.

on Schulck, and Mrs. Walthall were som of the laddles in the audience. The college gymnasium and the school rooms of the primary department were thrown open after the close of the services and a number of the guests visited the rooms and found them interesting.

IANARCHISTS DENOUNCED.

hays its, and a can of the House was ordered.

An hour or more was consumed in the call of the roll and in the reception of the excuses for the absentees. The usual access of bilarity were enacted, the excuses being received with infinations that they were "chestnuts," and when the excuse was "indisposition," tender inquiries as to the "tipple" in which the gentlemen indulged were propounded.

A long time was then consumed in voting upon dilatory motions, and finally having become wearled of a struggle which had merely, become a test of obstinacy, and which promised nothing to either side of the controversy, the House at 1:40 adjourned.

An Old Claim Recalled. Grand Master Powderly's Vigorous Utterances - The Aim of Trades

SCRANTON, PA., May 5. - General Master Workman Powderly vigorously denounces the Chicago avarchists and their desperate work. In the course of an interview this evening be said:

work. In the course of an interview this evening be said:

The scenes of bloodshed and disorder which have occurred in Chicago are disgraceful, uncalled for, and deserving of the severest condemnation and punishment. Honest labor is not represented in the ranks of those who array themselves under the red flag of anarchy, which is the emblem of blood and destruction. He added that it is the duly of every organization of workingmen in America to condemn the outrages committed in Chicago in the name of labor, and said the workingmen have a mors powerful weapon than the bullet in the ballot. He said that none of the anarchist leaders are Knights of Labor, and that if any knights have taken part in the numderous proceedings re-

Knights of Labor, and that if any knights have taken part in the murderons proceedings reported they should be promptly expelled from the order.

Our organization has no antagonism with necessary capital, and it is the duty of every Knight of Labor to support the laws made to armenize the interests of capital and labor. There is not a trades union in America that There is not a trades union in America that will countenance wrongloing or uphold those men in Chicago who have been engaged in the desiruction of life and property. The aim of the trades unions is to uphold and dignify labor, while the anarchists try to tear it down and degrade it. The amarchist idea is un-American, and it has no business in this country.

Independent Order of Mechanies, The annual meeting of the Supreme Lodge, 1. O. M., ecovened in Odd Fellows' Hall, Alex-andria, Va., last evening, and will continue

1.0. M., cenvened in odd Fellows' Hall, Alexandria, Va., last evening, and will continue several days. The officers and representatives in attendance were: Capt. H. E. Weaver, of this city, supreme ruler; James Johnson, vice supreme ruler; Col. Win. Louis Schley, of this city, supreme nier; James Johnson, vice supreme ruler; Col. Win. Louis Schley, of Hattmore, supreme socratary; James M. Wilson, supreme treasurer; S. R. Turner, supreme prelate; E. O. Smith, of New Jersey, supreme conductor; E. W. Woolverton, supreme inside sentinelt Robers J. Dykes, of Virginia, supreme outside sentinelt. Representatives—James A. Geddes and Louis M. Duvall, of Maryland; J. M. Richards and J. T. Dunnbar, of the District of Columbia; E. W. Woolverton and W. H. Alken, of New Jersey; S. A. Kensie and G. W. Hunter, of Pennsylvania; L. H. T. Hack, R. J. Dykes, and G. H. Hinken, of Virginia; J. B. Gibson, of Ohio. Past supremorrhers—E. T. Dancker, S. R. Edwards, L. H. Patterson, and W. L. Seward. Plat grand architects—W. H. Aler, J. S. Bichardson, Joseph Action, James E. Dement, P. M. Bradriaw, Win. Boborty, and Alfred Taylor.

The reports of the supreme ruler, suprema secretary, supreme treasurer, and standing committees were presented, which show that order to be in a highly prosperous condition, Supreme Ruler Weaver recommends some important changes in falle ritual and regulation badge, a universal insuriance Seature, and others of interest to the order. Supreme Secretary Sobley's report shows an interess of membership of 2.3th and benefits paid, 231.

Men Crushed to Death.

Men Crushed to Death.

Sr. Paul, Minn., May 5, Shortly after 2 o'clock this afternoon, one of the walls of the Brackett Block in Minneapolis, a five-story building to which an addition was being made, fell out and enabled into the bestmant, which had been excavated for the new portion, burying a dozen workness beneath its ruins. Eleven have been taken out four of whom are dead, and the ethers more or less seriously injured. m. 69.0°; 11 a. m., 76.0°; 3 p. m., 88.0°; 7 p. m., 69.0°; 11 p. m., 60.0°; mean temperature, 66.0°; maximum, 84.0°; minimum, 68.0°; mean relative himidity, 71.0°; total precipitation, 62.0°; inches.